



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

$$\beta^4 + 38\beta^2\gamma^2 - 16\beta\gamma^3 + 233\gamma^4 = 0 \dots (11).$$

By putting the left member of (11) = $(\beta^2 + 19\gamma^2)^2$, and solving, we find $\beta = -8\gamma$. To make β positive, let $\beta = \delta - 8\gamma$; then substituting in (11), reducing, and putting the left member = $(\delta^2 - 16\delta - 83\gamma^2)^2$, we find $\delta = 1332\gamma/83$, which is an integer when $\gamma = 83$. Then $\delta = 1332$, $\beta = 668$, $a = 291330$, $b = 439335$, $c = 207334$, and $x = 937999$. Hence the required numbers are

$$ax = 273267248670.$$

$$bx = 412095790665.$$

$$cx = 194479084666.$$

PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

ARITHMETIC.

160. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, Sc. D., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

A farm is rented for $\$R = \300 , in cash and a certain number of bushels of wheat. When wheat is $\$n = \4.5 , per bushel the rent is $p\% = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$, lower than when wheat is $\$m = \1.5 , per bushel. Find the number of bushels of wheat.

161. Proposed by F. M. SHIELDS, Coopwood, Miss.

If 1 man, 1 boy and 1 girl catch 1 trout, 1 perch and 1 minnow in 5 minutes, and 1 man, 2 boys and 3 girls catch 1 trout, 2 perch and 3 minnows in 6 minutes, how many minutes will be required for 2 men, 3 boys and 4 girls to catch 5 trout, 11 perch and 17 minnows?

ALGEBRA.

162. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, Sc. D., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

By Sylvester's dialytic method form the eliminant between $mx^3 + py^2 = 0 \dots (1)$, and $px^2 + my^3 = 0 \dots (2)$. Also between $mx^4 + py = 0 \dots (1)$, and $px^3 + my^3 = 0 \dots (2)$.

163. Proposed by J. K. ELLWOOD, A. M., Principal of Colfax School, Pittsburg, Pa.

Solve $x^4 - x = 14$, by quadratics.

GEOMETRY.

189. Proposed by J. C. CORBIN, Pine Bluff, Ark.

The perpendicular from the right angle on the hypotenuse of a right-angled-triangle is a harmonic mean between the segments of the hypotenuse made by the point of contact of the inscribed circle. [From Casey's Sequel to Euclid.]

190. Proposed by WILLIAM HOOVER, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Ohio University, Athens, O.

Find the locus of the centers of sections of an ellipsoid by planes which are at a constant distance from the center.

CALCULUS.

154. Proposed by B. R. DOWNER, Hopkinsville, Ky.

At the equinox, when the sun is on the celestial equator, a man starts driving on a perfectly level plain at six o'clock in the morning, and continues, going always from the sun, at the uniform rate of six miles per hour, until six o'clock in the evening. Required the path he will travel and the distance in a straight line from starting point to stopping point.

155. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, Sc. D., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

Solve the differential equations :

$$(A). \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \sin 2x + \sin x - x. \quad (B). \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin 2x + \sin x - x.$$

MECHANICS.

144. Proposed by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics in The Temple College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pressure is applied perpendicularly to the plane surface yz , bounding an otherwise infinite isotropic solid. Find the resultant displacements, if the pressure varies as $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) + \sin h\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right)$.

145. Proposed by W. J. GREENSTREET, M. A., Editor of The Mathematical Gazette, Stroud, Gloucestershire, England.

$ABCD, GCEF$ are equal parallelograms, DCG and BCE being straight lines. If the figure be considered as formed of smooth light jointed bars and if BD be a light rod, and the whole be suspended from A , find the stress in BD if a weight be hung from F . Also find the stress if a light rod GE replace BD .

DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS.

104. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, Sc. D., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Defiance College, Defiance, O.

(1). The cube root of three cube numbers equals the square root of two square numbers. Determine the numbers.

(2). The sum of the square roots of three square numbers equals the sum of the cube roots of three cube numbers. Determine the numbers.

105. Proposed by H. S. VANDIVER, Bala, Pa.

Every odd factor of $a^n + b^n$ is of the form $1(\bmod 2n)$.